

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

KNIGHT FIRST AMENDMENT INSTITUTE
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, U.S.
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
SERVICES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, and U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
STATE,

Defendants.

No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiff Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University (the “Knight Institute”), by and through its attorneys, hereby complains as follows against Defendants U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”), U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”), and U.S. Department of State (“DOS”):

INTRODUCTION

1. In this action under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, for injunctive and other appropriate relief, the Knight Institute seeks the immediate release of agency records concerning the exclusion or removal of individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations.

2. During his 2016 presidential campaign, then-candidate Donald Trump evoked a

Cold War–era “ideological screening test” for admission into the United States and proclaimed that a “new screening test” involving “extreme, extreme vetting” was overdue.¹

3. A week after his inauguration, President Trump issued Executive Order 13,769, declaring that the United States “must ensure that those admitted to this country do not bear hostile attitudes toward it and its founding principles” and “cannot, and should not, admit those who do not support the Constitution.” Exec. Order No. 13,769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8,977 (Jan. 27, 2017). The President subsequently explained that only individuals who “want to love our country” should be admitted into the United States.²

4. Following legal challenges to the January 27, 2017 order, the President issued a revised order on March 6, 2017. That order directed the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence to develop a more robust vetting program for visa applicants and refugees seeking entry into the United States, involving, among other things, “collection of all information necessary for a rigorous evaluation of all grounds of inadmissibility.” Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. 13,209, 13,215 (Mar. 6, 2017). The order further required the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Director of National Intelligence, to make periodic reports through October 2, 2017 on their progress in developing the new vetting program. Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. at 13,215.

5. Pursuant to President Trump’s order, Defendants DHS and DOS have been

¹ Karen DeYoung, *Trump Proposes Ideological Test for Muslim Immigrants and Visitors to the U.S.*, Wash. Post (Aug. 15, 2016), <https://perma.cc/G9SC-EPHT>.

² *Trump Defends Immigration Restrictions, Wants People ‘Who Love Our Country,’* Chi. Trib. (Feb. 6, 2017), <http://trib.in/2vIQeuw>.

developing new vetting policies.³ For example, following approval by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in late May 2017, DOS adopted a new questionnaire for certain visa applicants, which requested any social media platforms and handles used during the last five years. *See* 82 Fed. Reg. 20,956, 20,957 (May 4, 2017).⁴ More recently, DHS proposed to modify its system of immigration records to include the “social media handles, aliases, [and] associated identifiable information,” as well as “publicly available information obtained from the internet, . . . and information obtained and disclosed pursuant to information sharing agreements.” 82 Fed. Reg. 43,556, 43,557 (Sept. 18, 2017). This modification covers not only visa applicants, but also naturalized U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, *id.* at 43,560, and is scheduled to take effect on October 18, 2017, *id.* at 43,556.

6. The public has an urgent need to know about these and other new vetting policies, and about the government’s understanding of its authority to base immigration decisions on individuals’ speech, beliefs, or associations. Furthermore, the public has a right to evaluate the government’s past and ongoing reliance on existing statutory provisions to exclude or remove individuals from the United States on those grounds.

7. Toward that end, the Knight Institute submitted an identical FOIA Request (the “Request”) to Defendants DHS, CBP, ICE, USCIS, DOJ,⁵ and DOS on August 7, 2017. The Request sought, among other things, information about any new vetting policies, and about the

³ *See* Jordan Fabian & Morgan Chalfant, *Trump Quietly Puts Teeth Into His ‘Extreme Vetting’ Policy*, The Hill (June 29, 2017), <https://perma.cc/5J5C-TDW3>. *But see* Michael D. Shear & Ron Nixon, *Despite Trump’s Tough Talk on Travel Ban, Few Changes to Vetting*, N.Y. Times (June 11, 2017), <https://perma.cc/N82G-2SW3>.

⁴ Yeganeh Torbati, *Trump Administration Approves Tougher Visa Vetting, Including Social Media Checks*, Reuters (May 31, 2017), <https://perma.cc/2BUE-FLKJ>.

⁵ Specifically, the Knight Institute submitted the Request to the DOJ Office of Public Affairs (“OPA”), Office of Information Policy (“OIP”), and Office of Legal Counsel (“OLC”).

government's understanding of its authority to base immigration decisions on individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations.

8. On September 29, 2017, Defendant ICE released one document in response to one item of the Request. All other Defendants have failed to release any records responsive to the Request.

9. The Knight Institute now seeks the injunctive relief necessary to ensure Defendants' timely compliance with FOIA's requirements.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B).

PARTIES

12. The Knight Institute is a New York not-for-profit corporation based at Columbia University that works to preserve and expand the freedoms of speech and the press through strategic litigation, research, and public education. Public education is essential to the Knight Institute's mission. Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and publishing and disseminating it to the press and public are among the core activities the Knight Institute was established to conduct. The Knight Institute is a "person" within the meaning 5 U.S.C. § 551(2).

13. DHS is an "agency" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f). CBP, ICE, and USCIS are components of DHS. DHS and these components have possession and control over some or all of the requested records.

14. DOJ is an "agency" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f). DOJ has possession

and control over some or all of the requested records.

15. DOS is an “agency” within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f). DOS has possession and control over some or all of the requested records.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The FOIA Request

16. On August 7, 2017, the Knight Institute submitted identical versions of the Request⁶ to all Defendants.

17. In general, the Request seeks information about any new vetting policies, and about the government’s understanding of its authority to base immigration decisions on individuals’ speech, beliefs, or associations. The Request further seeks information about the government’s past and ongoing reliance on existing statutory provisions to exclude or remove individuals from the United States on those grounds.

18. The relevant statutory provisions include the “endorse or espouse provisions” of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), which make inadmissible any alien who “endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity,” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII), or who is a representative of “a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity,” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)(bb). The endorse or espouse provisions provide a basis for removal as well. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(c) (expedited removal of arriving aliens); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(4)(B) (removal of admitted aliens); *see also* 8 U.S.C. § 1158(b)(2)(A)(v) (removal of refugees otherwise qualified for asylum on similar grounds).

19. The relevant statutory provisions also include the “foreign policy provision” of the INA, which makes inadmissible any “alien whose entry or proposed activities in the United States

⁶ A true and correct copy of the Request is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

. . . would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(i). Under certain circumstances, such aliens are inadmissible even where the determination of inadmissibility is based on “beliefs, statements or associations [that] would be lawful within the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(iii); *see also* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(c)(1), 1227(a)(4)(C) (providing for expedited removal and removal on the same grounds).

20. Specifically, the Request seeks (1) communications from the White House to any federal agency since January 19, 2017 regarding consideration of individuals’ speech, beliefs, or associations in connection with immigration determinations. The Request further seeks the following records created on or after May 11, 2005: (2) all memoranda concerning the legal implications of excluding or removing individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations; (3) all legal or policy memoranda concerning the endorse or espouse provisions, or the foreign policy provision as it relates to “beliefs, statements or associations”; (4) all records containing policies, procedures, or guidance regarding the application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision; (5) all Foreign Affairs Manual sections (current and former) relating to the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision, as well as records discussing, interpreting, or providing guidance regarding such sections; and (6) all records concerning the application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions to exclude or remove individuals from the United States, or the application or waiver of the foreign policy provision to exclude or remove individuals from the United States based on “beliefs, statements or associations.”

21. The Knight Institute requested expedited processing of the Request on the ground that there is a “compelling need” for the documents because they contain information “urgent[ly]” needed by the Knight Institute, an organization “primarily engaged in disseminating information,”

in order to “inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government Activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

22. The Knight Institute also requested a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that (a) disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and that disclosure is “likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester,” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); (b) the Knight Institute is an “educational . . . institution” whose purposes include “scholarly . . . research” and the records are not sought for commercial use, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II); and (c) the Knight Institute is a “representative of the news media” within the meaning of FOIA and the records are not sought for commercial use, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II).

Agency Responses

23. By letter dated August 17, 2017, Defendant DHS acknowledged receipt of the Request and assigned it reference number 2017-HQFO-01179. DHS invoked a ten-day extension of its response time but granted the Knight Institute’s request for expedited processing and a fee waiver. To date, DHS has released no records responsive to the Request.

24. Defendant CBP has not acknowledged receipt of the Request, responded to the Knight Institute’s requests for expedited processing and a fee waiver, or released any records responsive to the Request to date.

25. By email dated August 23, 2017, Defendant ICE acknowledged receipt of the Request and assigned it reference number 2017-ICFO-43023. ICE invoked a ten-day extension of its response time, granted the Knight Institute’s request for a fee waiver, and initially denied its request for expedited processing. Following an administrative appeal of that denial, ICE granted

the request for expedited processing on September 26, 2017. On September 29, 2017, ICE released 1,666 pages of records responsive to Item (1) of the Request but redacted all but 13 pages in their entirety, claiming exemptions under FOIA. ICE has released no other records responsive to the Request.

26. Defendant USCIS effectively acknowledged receipt of the Request in emails dated September 8, 2017 and September 18, 2017, requesting clarification regarding the scope of certain items of the Request and assigning it reference number COW2017000956. To date, USCIS has not responded to the Knight Institute's requests for expedited processing and a fee waiver or released any records responsive to the Request.

27. By letter dated August 17, 2017, DOJ OIP acknowledged receipt of the Request and assigned it reference number DOJ-2017-005910. DOJ OIP noted that the Request required a search in another office and therefore involved "unusual circumstances," granted the Knight Institute's request for expedited processing, and stated that it had not reached a decision regarding the Knight Institute's request for a fee waiver. To date, DOJ OIP has released no records responsive to the Request.

28. By letter dated August 21, 2017, DOJ OLC acknowledged receipt of the Request and assigned it reference number FY17-275. DOJ OLC noted that it had tentatively assigned the Request to the "complex" processing track, denied the Knight Institute's request for expedited processing, and stated that it had not reached a decision regarding the Knight Institute's request for a fee waiver. The Knight Institute submitted an administrative appeal challenging DOJ OLC's denial of expedited processing to DOJ OIP on August 31, 2017, but has yet to receive a decision. To date, DOJ OLC has released no records responsive to the Request.

29. By letter dated August 15, 2017, Defendant DOS acknowledged receipt of the

Request and assigned it reference number F-2017-14346. DOS granted the Knight Institute's request for expedited processing and a fee waiver. To date, DOS has released no records responsive to the Request.

CAUSES OF ACTION

30. Defendants' failure to make records responsive to the Request promptly available violates FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A), and Defendants' corresponding regulations.

31. Defendants' failure to process the Request as soon as practicable violates FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii), and Defendants' corresponding regulations.

32. Defendant DOJ's and Defendant USCIS's failure to grant the Knight Institute's request for expedited processing violates FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E), and Defendants' corresponding regulations.

33. Defendant DOJ's and Defendant USCIS's failure to grant the Knight Institute's request for a waiver of search, review, and duplication fees violates FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II), (iii), and Defendants' corresponding regulations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- A. Order Defendants to conduct a thorough search for responsive records;
- B. Order Defendants to process and release any responsive records immediately;
- C. Enjoin Defendants DOJ and USCIS from charging Plaintiff search, review, and duplication fees relating to the Request;
- D. Retain jurisdiction of this action to ensure no agency records are wrongfully withheld, and order Defendants to disclose any wrongfully withheld records;
- E. Award Plaintiff its reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in this action; and

F. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: October 4, 2017

Sincerely,

/s/ Jameel Jaffer

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EXHIBIT A

**KNIGHT
FIRST AMENDMENT
INSTITUTE**

at Columbia University

Caroline M. DeCell
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August 7, 2017

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**Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
Expedited Processing Requested**

To Whom It May Concern:

The Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University (“Knight Institute” or “Institute”) submits this request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, for records concerning the exclusion or removal of individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations.¹

I. Background

During his 2016 presidential campaign, then-candidate Donald Trump evoked a Cold War-era “ideological screening test” for admission into the United States and proclaimed that a “new screening test” involving “extreme, extreme vetting” was overdue.² A week after his inauguration,

¹ The Knight First Amendment Institute is a New York not-for-profit organization based at Columbia University that works to preserve and expand the freedoms of speech and the press through strategic litigation, research, and public education.

² Karen DeYoung, *Trump Proposes Ideological Test for Muslim Immigrants and Visitors to the U.S.*, Wash. Post (Aug. 15, 2016), <https://perma.cc/G9SC-EPHT>.

President Trump issued Executive Order 13,769, declaring that the United States “must ensure that those admitted to this country do not bear hostile attitudes toward it and its founding principles” and “cannot, and should not, admit those who do not support the Constitution.” Exec. Order No. 13,769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8,977 (Jan. 27, 2017).

The President issued a revised order on March 6, 2017. It directed the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence to develop a more robust vetting program for aliens seeking entry into the United States, involving, among other things, “collection of all information necessary for a rigorous evaluation of all grounds of inadmissibility.” Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. 13,209, 13,215 (Mar. 6, 2017).

The Knight Institute seeks to inform the public about any new vetting policies and about the government’s understanding of its authority to base immigration decisions on individuals’ speech, beliefs, or associations. It also seeks to report on the government’s use of existing statutory provisions, including the “endorse or espouse provisions”¹ and the “foreign policy provision,”² to exclude or remove individuals from the United States on these grounds.

II. Records Requested

The Knight Institute requests the following records created on or after May 11, 2005:

1. All directives, memoranda, guidance, emails, or other communications sent by the White House³ to any federal agency

¹ Any alien who “endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity,” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII), as well as any alien who is a representative of “a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity,” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)(bb) (together, the “endorse or espouse provisions”) is deemed inadmissible. The endorse or espouse provisions provide a basis for removal as well. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(c) (expedited removal of arriving aliens); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(4)(B) (removal of admitted aliens); *see also* 8 U.S.C. § 1158(b)(2)(A)(v) (removal of refugees otherwise qualified for asylum on similar grounds).

² Any “alien whose entry or proposed activities in the United States . . . would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences” is inadmissible, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(i), even, under certain circumstances, where the determination of inadmissibility is based on “beliefs, statements or associations [that] would be lawful within the United States,” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(iii). *See also* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(c)(1), 1227(a)(4)(C) (providing for expedited removal and removal on the same grounds).

³ The term “White House” includes, but is not limited to, the Executive Office of the President, the Office of the President, the White House Office, the Office of Counsel to the President, the National Security Council, the Office of the Vice President, the Cabinet, as well as any government officer who directly advises the President or the Vice President as to the legality of, or authority to undertake, any executive action.

since January 19, 2017, regarding consideration of individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations in connection with immigration determinations, including decisions to exclude¹ or remove individuals from the United States.

2. All memoranda concerning the legal implications of excluding or removing individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations.
3. All legal or policy memoranda concerning the endorse or espouse provisions, or the foreign policy provision as it relates to "beliefs, statements or associations."
4. All records containing policies, procedures, or guidance regarding the application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision. Such records would include policies, procedures, or guidance concerning the entry or retrieval of data relevant to the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision into or from an electronic or computer database.
5. All Foreign Affairs Manual sections (current and former) relating to the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision, as well as records discussing, interpreting, or providing guidance regarding such sections.
6. All records concerning the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions to exclude or remove individuals from the United States, or the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the foreign policy provision to exclude or remove individuals from the United States based on "beliefs, statements or associations," including:
 - a. Statistical data or statistical reports regarding such application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver;
 - b. Records reflecting the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions or foreign affairs provision by an immigration officer, a border officer, a Department of Homeland Security official, or a Department of Justice official;
 - c. Records concerning any determination made by the Attorney General pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(c) regarding

¹ As used herein, the term "exclude" includes denying a visa, revoking a visa, or otherwise deeming inadmissible for entry into the United States.

the admissibility of arriving aliens under the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision;

- d. Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice records concerning consultation between the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and/or the Attorney General (or their designees) relating to any waiver or contemplated waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1158(b)(2)(v), 1182(d)(3)(A), or 1182(d)(3)(B)(i); and
- e. Notifications or reports from the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of State concerning waivers of the endorse or espouse provision pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(3)(B)(ii).

Where a document contains information that falls into one or more of the categories described above, we seek the entirety of that document. If processing the entirety of a given document would be unusually burdensome, we ask that you give us an opportunity to narrow our request. Please disclose all segregable portions of otherwise exempt records. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).

We also ask that you provide responsive electronic records in their native file format or a generally accessible electronic format (*e.g.*, for tabular data, XLS or CSV). *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B). Alternatively, please provide the records electronically in a text-searchable, static-image format (*e.g.*, PDF), in the best image quality in the agency's possession, and in separate, Bates-stamped files.

III. Application for Expedited Processing

The Knight Institute requests expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E). There is a “compelling need” for the records sought because the information they contain is “urgent[ly]” needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information “to inform the public about actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

- A. The Knight Institute is primarily engaged in disseminating information in order to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.*

The Knight Institute is “primarily engaged in disseminating information” within the meaning of FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

The Institute is a newly established organization at Columbia University dedicated to defending and strengthening the freedoms of speech and the

press in the digital age. Research and public education are central to the Institute's mission.¹ Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and publishing and disseminating it to the press and the public are among the core activities the Institute was established to perform. *See ACLU v. DOJ*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004) (finding public interest group that “gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience” to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”).

B. The records sought are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.

The requested records are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). The records sought concern the government's exclusion and removal of individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations. Such activity is ongoing, and the President has promised “strong programs” to ensure that the only individuals allowed in the United States are those who “want to love our country.”² To this end, the President has mandated more robust vetting standards for all immigration programs, and has directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to report periodically on the development of these standards from now until October 2, 2017. Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. at 13,215.

President Trump's executive orders on immigration have already been the subject of widespread debate,³ and the development of new vetting policies will ensure continued public interest in the issue. Yet, lack of transparency with respect to current policies and practices stymies

¹ Mike McPhate, *Columbia University To Open a First Amendment Institute*, N.Y. Times (May 17, 2016), <https://perma.cc/YC9M-LUAD>; James Rosen, *New Institute Aspires To Protect First Amendment in Digital Era*, McClatchy DC (May 20, 2016), <https://perma.cc/ZS2K-FPED>.

² *Trump Defends Immigration Restrictions, Wants People ‘Who Love Our Country,’* Chi. Trib. (Feb. 6, 2017), <http://trib.in/2vIQeuw>.

³ *See, e.g.*, Mark Berman, *To Argue for Stricter Vetting of Immigrants, Trump Invokes Attacks Carried Out by U.S. Citizens*, Wash. Post (Feb. 28, 2017), <https://perma.cc/PA4P-9KPP>; Lauren Gambino & Tom McCarthy, *Trump Pressing Ahead with ‘Extreme Vetting’ in Spite of Court Battles*, The Guardian (June 6, 2017), <https://perma.cc/Q6WT-XCRX>; Jonathan E. Meyer, *The Consequences of Extreme Vetting*, Politico (May 5, 2017), <https://perma.cc/9F5P-65PQ>; S.A. Miller & Dave Boyer, *Trump Signs New Extreme Vetting Order*, Wash. Times (Mar. 6, 2017), <https://perma.cc/2XME-QKFH>; Michael Price, *Does the President’s Immigration Order Violate the Rule Against Ideological Exclusion?*, Lawfare (Feb. 1, 2017), <https://perma.cc/9BKA-X86L>; Yeganeh Torbati, *State Department Proposes Collecting Immigrants’ Social Media Handles in Move Toward ‘Extreme Vetting,’* Bus. Insider (May 4, 2017), <https://perma.cc/H4Q9-648S>; *Trump Administration’s Threat To Impose Ideological Test for Immigrants Evokes Dark Chapter in U.S. History, Says PEN America*, PEN America (Jan. 27, 2017), <https://perma.cc/BVS8-8AV4>.

meaningful debate over the form that the new “extreme vetting” policies may take.

The public’s interest in the records is even greater because current practices may violate constitutional rights. The First Amendment encompasses the right “to receive suitable access to social, political, esthetic, moral, and other ideas and experiences,” *Red Lion Broad. v. FCC*, 395 U.S. 367, 390 (1969), and this “right to receive information” is implicated where the government excludes a non-citizen from the United States based on her speech or beliefs, *Kleindiest v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 763–65 (1972). At present, the public can neither determine the degree to which its First Amendment rights are being abridged under existing policies, nor assess how proposed policies could further curtail these rights moving forward.

For these reasons, the Knight Institute is entitled to expedited processing of this request.

IV. Application for Waiver or Limitation of Fees

The Knight Institute requests a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and that disclosure is “likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). For the reasons explained above, disclosure of the records would be in the public interest. Moreover, disclosure would not further the Knight Institute’s commercial interest. The Institute will make any disclosed information available to the public at no cost. Thus, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA to ensure “that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.” *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (citation omitted).

In addition, the Knight Institute requests a waiver of search and review fees on the ground that it qualifies as an “educational . . . institution” whose purposes include “scholarly . . . research” and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). The Institute has a substantial educational mission. Situated within a prominent academic research university, the Institute will perform scholarly research on the application of the First Amendment in the digital era. The Institute is in the midst of inaugurating a research program that will bring together academics and practitioners of different disciplines to study contemporary First Amendment issues and offer informed, non-partisan commentary and solutions. It will publish that commentary in many forms — in scholarly publications, in long-form reports, and in short-form essays.

Finally, the Knight Institute requests a waiver of search and review fees on the ground that it is a “representative of the news media” within the

meaning of FOIA and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). The Institute qualifies as a “representative of the news media” because it is an “entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii); *see Nat’l Sec. Archive v. DOD*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (finding that an organization that gathers information, exercises editorial discretion in selecting and organizing documents, “devises indices and finding aids,” and “distributes the resulting work to the public” is a “representative of the news media” for purposes of FOIA); *Serv. Women’s Action Network v. DOD*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282, 287–88 (D. Conn. 2012); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 30 n.5. Courts have found other non-profit organizations with research and public education missions similar to that of the Knight Institute to be representatives of the news media. *See, e.g., Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. DOD*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 10–15 (D.D.C. 2003) (finding non-profit group that disseminated an electronic newsletter and published books was a “representative of the news media” for purposes of FOIA); *Nat’l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. DOJ*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch, self-described as a “public interest law firm,” a news media requester).

For these reasons, the Knight Institute is entitled to a fee waiver.

* * *

Thank you for your attention to our request. We would be happy to discuss its terms with you over the phone or via email to clarify any aspect of the request or, where reasonable, to narrow it.

I certify that the foregoing is true and correct.

Sincerely,

/s/ Caroline M. DeCell
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